

Anadarko Daily Democrat

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While Victor Murdock was speaking at Council Grove the other night a man in the audience had a fit. Those present were highly entertained, thinking they were witnessing a joint debate.—K. O. Journal.

We expect before Vick gets through there will be several more throw a fit.

Warden Dick of the State Penitentiary we understand is preparing a bill to be initiated at the August primaries covering the management of prisoners while confined in the penitentiary and also providing that the Warden should be elected on a non-partisan ticket to be voted on separately from the other candidates. He also states that he will be a candidate. He must be afraid the next governor will fail to appoint him. Well we guess that his fears are well founded and we will miss our guess if the people elect him.

Foreign Powers Fear Trouble In Haiti

Port Au Prince, Feb. 8.—The situation in Port au Prince has reached a state of tension. Orestes Zamor, who defeated the revolutionaries under Senator Davilmar Theodore, a few days ago, at Gonaives, is now on his way to the capital, and probably will reach here Saturday.

The diplomatic representatives of the foreign countries are opposed to the revolutionary troops entering the city, but authorize the entry of the revolutionary leaders only. It is considered certain that this prohibition cannot be enforced except by arms, and it is believed that if the diplomatic body does not withdraw from its present attitude, fighting will ensue.

Detachments from the American and German warships have been patrolling the city for some days. The French cruiser Conde and the British cruiser Lancaster landed detachments today to assist those already on duty.

The press and public have been protesting violently against the landing of the foreign forces. At the same time the military authorities here, who favor the aspiration of Zamor, have prevented the despatch of arms and munitions of Theodore, who has proclaimed himself president at Cape Haitien. General Horrelle Monplaisir, the former minister of war; H. Pauleus Sannon, former minister of foreign affairs, and other exiles who were not permitted to land at Port au Prince or Gonaives, have joined Theodore at Cape Haitien.

The convocation of congress by the permanent committee of the senate for the election of a president was without result, as not a sufficient number of members appeared to constitute a quorum.

Wanted—To do washing and ironing, neatly done. Apply between 5th and 6th Georgia.

See A. M. VanOrden for concrete sidewalks, culverts and bridges. All work guaranteed. 223 W Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harvey accompanied their son, Leo, to Claremore, Okla., Tuesday where he will take treatments.



Don't
Let Roup
START

It is cheaper and better to prevent this costly contagious disease by putting in the drinking water two or three times a week

Pratts Roup Remedy

Pills or Powder

It is the best remedy for colds, catarrh, diphtheria, etc. Accept no substitutes; insist on Pratts.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Is the best conditioner. Guaranteed to keep your birds healthy and laying. We guarantee your satisfaction or money back. See price to 25 lb. call at \$2.50, a 50 lb. Get Pratts 140 Page Poultry Book.

Senator Thom- as' Plan

Senator J. Elmer Thomas, of this city, has issued his first pamphlet on his plan of "government of the state by commission." It is not only a very readable, but a most logical production. With the consent of Senator Thomas it is the purpose of this paper to publish this pamphlet in full, for it sets forth arguments both pro and con on one of the questions that is sure to become prominent, if not dominant, in the politics of the state.

It is not our purpose to discuss the merits of his plan in this article, nor to enter into detail as to what it contains. But we do desire to say that it is the clearest, most logical presentation of the question of government of states and municipalities by commission, rather than by legislatures, state officials, and the like, that we have read.

There is no sort of doubt that the Senator's ideas will be met with dispute and contradiction from many sources. His motives in promulgating it will no doubt be impugned. The "old time democrat" and the "old time republican," the new and aspiring "progressive," and, above and beyond all others,—the socialist will oppose, ridicule and criticize the plan. But it is a policy of government which will appeal to the normal minded, normal thinking voter and the strength of the argument in favor of the plan will increase as it is understood and thought over.

The doctrine that "politics is business," and the collecting and paying out of money assessed on property in the form of taxes is not something to be dissipated as graft, is gaining strength every day. The old plan of choosing men for office "because he is a good fellow and needs it" is bound to give way, and one of "which man will give us the best returns for the salary we pay him" will take its place in American politics before many more years are added to our history.

Joe Schwaba and Henry Cornett, of near Pocomas, were Anadarko business visitors, Tuesday.

Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpingtons the best winter layer eggs \$1.00 for 15 at yard 312 East Broadway, or \$1.50 if packed and shipped. E. V. Duncan Anadarko, Okla.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For County Superintendent

We are authorized to announce C. W. Rasure for County Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Mrs. Kate Stevens of Apache for County Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Mrs. Linna Reece Lowther as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the republican primary.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce Ed Foster of Ft. Cobb, for Sheriff of Caddo county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Frank Lacey as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Frank M. Sheets as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

For County Clerk

We are authorized to announce L. N. Vedder as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

Court Clerk

We are authorized to announce Theo G. Oakie for Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

For Commissioner

We are authorized to announce J. F. Ellison, of Ft. Cobb, for County Commissioner of the 3rd. district, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Maon Hester for County Commissioner from the third district subject to the action of the democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce Dan Volmer for Commissioner for the 2nd district, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Lands For Lease

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Land Office, State of Oklahoma, will receive sealed bids in his office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, until twelve (12) o'clock, noon, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1914, for a non-preference right temporary lease for the year 1914, on the following described lands, situated in the County of Caddo, State of Oklahoma, to-wit:

South Half of the Southwest Quarter Section Twenty-seven (27) Township Eight (8) North, Range Eleven (11) West.

Southeast Quarter, Section Thirty-three (33) Township Seven (7) North Range Ten (10) West.

Southeast Quarter, Section Nine (9) Township Eight (8) North, Range Eight (8) West.

Bids will be open immediately thereafter and awarded to the highest and best bidder, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Possession will be given immediately. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

John R. Williams, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Land Office, State of Oklahoma, February 3, 1914.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

McKinley Post No. 97 G. A. R. and Ladies Circle will with patriotic speech and music observe Lincoln's birthday Thursday Feb. 12th at the Opera House, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The city schools are asked to dismiss for the afternoon. The business houses are asked to close from 1:30 to 4 p.m.

Everybody invited. Open House Thursday Feb. 12th at 1:30 p.m.

By Order of Post and Circle.
George W. Campbell,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Chicken Dinner

The Ladies Aid of the Christian church will give a chicken dinner on Saturday, Feb. 21.

CONGRESS AND THE FARMER

OKLAHOMA FAST ASSUMING A
COMMANDING POSITION IN
AGRICULTURE.

SEN. GORE SPEAKS AT MUSKOGEE

Tells the Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural Association how the Farmers in the West are Influencing Legislation.

Muskogee, The meeting of the Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural Association here New York was a success beyond the dreams of its sponsors. The five thousand delegates were present at the convention and the speakers were all men of authority in their lines. The convention was presided over by Senator Gore, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture. The speaker was invited by the association to discuss "The Nation and the Farmer." Among other things he said:

"I appreciate the honor and the opportunity of being present. I commend the spirit and the purpose of this association. The exchange of ideas has been more serviceable to mankind than the exchange of goods, wares and merchandise. Meetings of this kind help to illuminate the pathway of progress.

"The nation and the farmer is a subject which lies nearest my heart. It comprehends the relationships between the government and, in a sense, the most important class of society. The farmer takes the forces of nature and converts them into food and raiment. He maintains the larder and the wardrobe of the world.

"None of us have any disposition to under-rate the importance of manufacturing, mining and commerce. They are all essential to progress and essential to civilization. They deserve well at the hands of the government. What ever can be done to stimulate their prosperity without injury or injustice to others ought to be done. Neither of them should be favored at the expense of the other or at the expense of agriculture. Happily, that has happened in times past. But I believe that the east is now blushing with the light of a better and brighter day. We are to witness the emancipation of the people from tyranny and privilege.

Most Important Pursuit.

"I have said that agriculture was one of the most important of all pursuits in the United States. More people are engaged in agriculture than in any other industry. One-third of all those who are engaged in gainful occupations are devoting their time and their talents to the farm. There are 12,000,000 farmers in the United States.

In point of investment it exceeds any other industry. Farm lands and farm property aggregate in value about \$40,000,000,000. Farm property in Oklahoma exceeds in value \$700,000,000. In the United States as a whole 17 acres out of every 100 acres are under the plow. In Oklahoma 29 acres out of every 100 acres have been brought under the dominion of the plow. There are 192,000 farmers in our state. Three-fourths of our entire population are devoted to this industry. Agriculture, therefore, is the most important pursuit in Oklahoma as well as the most important pursuit in the nation. This explains my reason for desiring to be chairman of the senate committee on agriculture. I felt that it afforded me the greatest opportunity to render service to my state and to my country. I prize this committee assignment above all other places. An additional reason, I may confess, is the fact that the farmers of Oklahoma are largely responsible for my being in the senate.

"One of the problems which has vexed economists and humanists is the fact that land areas are fixed, that they can not be increased, while the population is constantly increasing and is destined to increase indefinitely. These facts give rise to what is known as the "Malthusian theory," that population would continue to press upon the means of sustenance until want and pauperism became inevitable and tremendous. It is, indeed, true that the land area is fixed, but the fertility of the soil is not fixed. It is capable of almost indefinite improvement. This factor is subject to the human will and enables us to bypass the Malthusian theory of its terms and rescue the race from the wretched fate which it was supposed was ordained.

"Scientific agriculture is our deliverer. Agriculture is both a science and an art. The farmers have come to know that brains mix as well with the soil as bone dust. The farmers are mastering the principles of soil fertility and fertilization.

Jethro Tull the Pioneer.

"Jethro Tull was the pioneer of improved agriculture. Nearly 200 years ago he gave utterance to the epigram that "illage is manure." Our department of agriculture, our experiment stations, our A. & M. Colleges, have done much to work out and ascertain the principles both of fertilization and tillage. What we now need is a more general diffusion and application of these principles. We need to take our light from under the bushel. We need to erect the brazen serpent so that all who will may look and enjoy its benefits. With that end in view the committee on agriculture reported to the senate as favorably considered bill known as the Smith-Lever bill. It

provides for agricultural extension work under the supervision of our A. & M. Colleges. Its object is to carry all the fruits of science into the home and on the farm. It is to make these fruits available to all who desire to utilize them. After a few years of preliminary work the bill will appropriate \$3,000,000 a year for this most important public service. Today they produce more to the acre in Europe than we do, but we produce more per man than they do. The time will come when we will excel in both.

"There are many problems both of production and distribution which must be considered and solved by the nation and the farmer. Much progress has been made but there are many victories yet to be won, especially in regard to the problems of distribution.

"The farmers have been the pioneers through their granges and other organizations in the solution of these problems. Today after forty years of agitation, after twenty-seven years of legislation, the question of freight rates and discriminations has approached a reasonable settlement.

"The farmers are entitled to the chief credit for the establishment of a system of parcels post in this country. In this respect we lagged a half century behind other enlightened nations. The four big express companies constituted four big obstacles in the pathway of this reform. We are now sending through the mails at the rate of two hundred million parcels per annum, two parcels per capita. The average haul is 600 miles and the average cost is 20 cents. The system has already driven down the extortionate express rates which recently prevailed, as proved by the new schedule of rates that went into effect the first day of the month. The merchants and others who apprehended most danger from the system are reaping many benefits.



SENATOR THOMAS PRYOR GORE.

from its operation. The parcels post will do much to simplify and cheapen the process of distribution. It brings the producer and the consumer into closer contact and will share its blessings between them. It gives play to the principle of co-operation, which is the real key to the problem of improved marketing and distribution.

The Good Roads Question.

"Exchange and commerce are essential to civilization. Highways and other means of communication are essential to commerce. Common roads are the beginnings of any system of transportation. We have the greatest republic that has ever adorned the annals of the race, yet we are two thousand years behind the Roman republic in respect to highways. We have no system. It is estimated that the farmers of this country lose one million dollars a day on account of unimproved roads. More than three hundred millions a year in loss of time and wear and tear on teams, wagons and the like. If this waste were eliminated what a myriad of material blessings it would vouchsafe to the people. It costs on the average of 15 1/2 cents per mile to haul over the ordinary country road. On our railroads it costs less than 1/4 of a cent per ton mile. The average haul in the United States is nine miles.

"In Oklahoma the average haul is ten miles. The average load is 2,000 pounds and over our total mileage is 71,806 miles of common roads. \$156,000,000 are raised and expended every year by the various states, counties, townships in this country for the construction of roads. The trouble is we have no effective system. The money is wasted and it literally gets us nowhere. I have recently introduced a bill making a small federal appropriation to assist the state in the construction and maintenance of a system of public highways.

Rural Credits.

"I think the greatest need and the oldest need of the farmer is a system of farm credits that will supply his wants on reasonable terms. Our system of commercial banking has been evolved and is a very well adapted to supply the commercial needs of the country. It has not heretofore been suited to meet the requirements of rural credit. For immemorial centuries, indeed since civilization began, the farmer has been feeding the mouths and clothing the backs of mankind. For immemorial centuries he has been embarrassed for the want of working capital and has been subjected to heavy burdens in the way of interest rates.

"For 500 years the farmer of America has been subduing the forests, conquering the wilderness, peopling the prairies and unsealing the fountains of individual and national prosperity. He has been hampered by capital and has been staggering under a burden of extortionate interest charges.

"About fifty years ago the people of Germany began to develop a system of farm credits suited to supply the needs of their farmers. Today the farmers of Germany and certain other European countries obtain credit at lower

rates of interest than any other class of borrowers. This is not due to favoritism but to the character of their securities and the principles underlying their system. The rate ranges around 4 per cent, and in some instances even lower on long time loans. In New York the rate on call loan is 2.50 per cent, on time loans is 3.00, and on commercial loans is 4.00 per cent, and in certain parts of the country the rates on farm loans mount up to 8 1/2 per cent, higher than in Egypt, and in many instances the kite string breaks and the blue sky seems to be the limit.

The European Systems.

"There are two systems of farm credits in Europe as there ought to be here. One system supplies long term loans at low rates of interest on real estate security. The time ranges from 50 to 70 years, and the rates are often less than 4 per cent. The interest is due annually and semi-annually, and a small payment is made every year on the principal. Under this plan the farm can pay its way. It can lift its own indebtedness. In this country the farmers usually borrow for five years and the principal all falls due at once. The surplus earnings of the farm can not meet this payment when due. This is a total fault in our system. The German farmer can borrow \$1,000 for 54 years. He can pay it off with an annual payment of \$45.50. The burden can be borne by the surplus earnings of the farm.

"The other European system meets the requirements of the farmer for working or current running expenses. This plan is based on the principle of co-operation.

"Animated by a desire to assist the farmers in the solution of this pressing problem I secured an amendment to the last agricultural appropriation bill creating a commission to visit Europe and to study the successful systems of farm credit in those countries. The president designated me as a member of the finance committee charged with the revision of the tariff I could not accompany the commission to Europe. Several members, however, have visited those countries and have recently prepared and submitted a report upon the subject. Also a tentative bill looking to a system of farm credit banks in this country. A system of personal or short time credits will be recommended at an early date. I believe that the star of hope is now visible in the east.

"Our system of marketing in the United States is crude and unscientific. It entails millions of waste on the producers and on the consumers. Our farmers raise in the neighborhood of nine billions of products annually. They market about six billions. The consumers pay however, more than twelve billion dollars for these six billions of farm products. In other words, the consumer pays \$1.00 for the products which bring the farmer only 50 cents. This is too wide a margin between the man who produces and the man who consumes. It is self-evident that the producer could receive from 25 to 25 per cent, more and the consumer could pay from 20 to 25 per cent, less and there would still be an ample margin to meet all the legitimate expenses of transportation and distribution.

"There is too much waste in the process. There are too many middlemen in the process. There are too many men who levy tribute without rendering actual service.

Foreign Marketing Systems.

"The last agricultural appropriation bill carried \$50,000 to enable the secretary to study marketing conditions in this and other countries. I succeeded in making \$10,000 of that amount made immediately available. These problems are being thoroughly investigated and I do not doubt that effective solutions will be worked out. The greatest talent, the greatest ability of the country is now being concentrated on these farm problems.

"I may say that my own creed, both religious and political, is expressed in the one word "Service." For this reason I began a campaign when I came to the senate to secure a place on the committee of agriculture. When the senate was reorganized last spring I secured the chairmanship of that committee. I prize this assignment above all other prizes. It is the most fruitful field for effective service. I may confess that my desire for this assignment was sharpened by the fact that the farmers of Oklahoma were largely responsible for placing me in the senate of the United States. I was anxious to prove my gratitude by placing myself in a situation to benefit my benefactors in the largest possible measure. I have been engrossed in this patriotic service, too much engrossed, I may say, to hearken to the voice of calumny or to pay heed to the foul breath of slander. As a public servant I am willing to be judged by my public services and I am willing to be judged by you who are my sovereign maker and master as a member of the greatest legislative body in the world.

"Before I went to the senate I expressed a hope. Since I came to the senate I have been endeavoring to realize that hope. It was the hope that I should live to see the dawning of the day when the courts, cabinet and congress have as much respect for the man that sows the grain and reaps the harvest as they have for the man who gambles in the necessities of life and speculates on the board of trade; when they would have as much respect for the man that cuts the tie and lays the rail as they have for the man who owns a system of railroads and dominates the commerce of an empire; when courts, cabinets and congress would have as much respect for the man that digs the coal and hews the stone as they have for the man on whose brow flames a circle of gold and flashes a cluster of imperial gems."